



STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO  
COMMISSIONER

**State Paving Aggregates, LLC  
Kennebec County  
Farmingdale, Maine  
A-1098-71-A-N (SM)**

**Departmental  
Findings of Fact and Order  
Air Emission License**

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

After review of the new air emission license application, staff investigation reports, and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (M.R.S.A.), §344 and §590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

**I. REGISTRATION**

**A. Introduction**

State Paving Aggregates, LLC (State Paving), located in Farmingdale, Maine has applied for a new Air Emission License, permitting the operation of their portable hot mix asphalt batch plant.

The State Paving facility is located at 6 Williams Street in Farmingdale, Maine.

**B. Emission Equipment**

**Asphalt Batch Plant**

Equipment	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Design Capacity, Firing Rate	Control Device	Stack	Date of Manufacture
Asphalt Batch Plant Kiln	300	129.3 MMBtu/hour, 924 gal/hour, firing distillate fuel oil & specification waste oil	Baghouse	1	1970

**Generator Unit**

Equipment	Power Output (KW)	Fuel Type	Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)
CAT Generator #1	90	Distillate fuel oil, 0.0015%	9.0

AUGUSTA  
17 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017  
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826  
RAY BLDG., HOSPITAL ST.

BANGOR  
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6  
BANGOR, MAINE 04401  
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

PORTLAND  
312 CANCO ROAD  
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103  
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE  
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769  
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

### C. Application Classification

The application for State Paving is classified as non-major based on the asphalt batch plant emissions. The license is for a new non-major source and has been processed as such through Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (CMR) 115 (as amended).

A new source is considered a major source based on whether or not expected emissions exceed the "Significant Emission Levels" as defined in the Department's regulations. The emissions for the new source are determined by the maximum future license allowed emissions, as follows:

Pollutant	Maximum Future License (TPY)	Significance Level
PM	2.5	100
PM <sub>10</sub>	2.5	100
SO <sub>2</sub>	17.7	100
NO <sub>x</sub>	21.9	100
CO	35.1	100
VOC	1.7	50
CO <sub>2</sub> e	<100,000	100,000

With the fuel limits on the asphalt batch plant and generator, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for criteria pollutants and is considered a synthetic minor.

## II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT

### A. Introduction

In order to receive a license the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

BPT for new sources and modifications requires a demonstration that emissions are receiving Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in 06-096 CMR 100. BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental and energy impacts.

B. Asphalt Batch Plant

The asphalt batch plant is rated at 300 tons/hour with a 129.3 MMBtu/hour burner firing distillate fuel oil and/or specification waste oil.

Fuel use in the asphalt batch plant shall not exceed 500,000 gallons, on a calendar-year basis.

The asphalt batch plant shall fire distillate fuel oil and/or specification waste oil with a maximum sulfur content limit not to exceed 0.5% by weight.

Prior to July 1, 2016 or by the date otherwise stated in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired in the asphalt plant shall be ASTM D396 compliant fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), beginning July 1, 2016 or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm), and beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). The specific dates contained in this paragraph reflect the current dates in the statute as of the effective date of this license; however, if the statute is revised, the facility shall comply with the revised dates upon promulgation of the statute revision.

The portable asphalt batch plant was manufactured in 1970 and is therefore not subject to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 60, Subpart I *Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities* constructed or modified after June 11, 1973.

The BACT emission limits for the asphalt batch plant were based on the following:

PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	0.03 gr/dscf and the use of a baghouse;
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.5 lb/MMBTU, firing ASTM D396 compliant distillate fuel or specification waste oil;
NO <sub>x</sub>	0.12 lb/ton from AP-42, Table 11.1-5 (dated 3/04) for batch mix;
CO	0.40 lb/ton from AP-42, Table 11.1-5 (dated 3/04) for batch mix;
VOC	0.0082 lb/ton from AP-42, Table 11.1-6 (dated 3/04) for batch mix

The pound/hour BACT emission limits for the asphalt batch plant are as follows:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Asphalt Batch Plant	8.0	8.0	65.1	36.0	120.0	2.5

Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101, *Visible Emission Regulation*: visible emissions from the asphalt batch plant baghouse shall not exceed 20% on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a continuous three-hour period.

*Control Equipment*

The portable asphalt batch plant shall be controlled by a baghouse.

*Periodic Monitoring*

The performance of the baghouse shall be constantly monitored by either one of the following at all times the asphalt batch plant is operating:

1. PM detector – when the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, State Paving shall take corrective action within 24 hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
2. Personnel with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification – when the opacity exceeds 20%, the asphalt batch plant is operating with insufficient control and corrective action shall be taken immediately.

State Paving shall keep all records of baghouse failures and baghouse maintenance.

State Paving shall keep records of fuel use and receipts for the batch plant which shall be maintained for at least six years and made available to the Department upon request. A log shall also be maintained recording the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in the dryer.

State Paving may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or distillate fuel oil without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department at least twenty-four hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel and the disposition of the contaminated soil.

C. Generator

Generator #1 was manufactured in 1987 and has a maximum heat input capacity of 1.25 MMBtu/hour (90 kW output).

Total fuel use for the Generator #1 shall not exceed 40,000 gallons/year of distillate fuel oil, with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% (15 ppm) by weight, on a calendar-year basis.

Generator #1 was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*.

Generator #1 is considered a non-road engine, as opposed to a stationary engine, since Generator #1 is portable and will be moved to various sites. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*. The definition in 40 CFR Part 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: "Portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform." 40 CFR Part 1068.30 further states that an engine is not a non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than twelve consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. An engine located at a seasonal source (a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at that single location approximately three months (or more) each year) is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source.

The BACT emission limits for Generator #1 were based on the following:

PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	0.12 lb/MMBtu, from 06-096 CMR 103
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.0015 lb/MMBtu, firing 0.0015%S (15 ppm) distillate fuel oil
NO <sub>x</sub>	4.41 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1 (10/96)
CO	0.95 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1 (10/96)
VOC	0.35 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1 (10/96)

The BACT emission limits for Generator #1 are the following:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
CAT Generator #1	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.5	1.2	0.4

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period.

D. Stock Piles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five minutes in any one-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one hour.

E. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process (conveyor belts, bucket elevators, truck loading operations, etc.) shall not exceed an opacity of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for no more than one six-minute block average in a one-hour period.

F. Facility Emissions

1. State Paving shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, calculated using an annual fuel limit of 500,000 gallons of any combination of distillate fuel and specification waste oil for the asphalt batch plant and an annual fuel limit of 40,000 gallons of distillate fuel oil in Generator #1, both on a calendar-year basis:

**Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility**  
**Tons/year**  
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

Equipment	PM	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC
Asphalt Batch Plant	2.2	2.2	17.6	9.8	32.5	0.7
CAT Generator #1	0.3	0.3	0.1	12.1	2.6	1.0
<b>Total TPY</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011 through 'Tailoring' revisions made to EPA's *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality rule. "Greenhouse gases" as defined in

06-096 CMR 100 (as amended) means the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Greenhouse gases (GHG) for purposes of licensing are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub> e).

Based on the State Paving's fuel-use limit, the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, State Paving is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> e per year. Therefore, no additional licensing requirements are needed to address GHG emissions at this time.

### III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

According to 06-096 CMR 115, the level of air quality analyses required for a minor new source shall be determined on a case-by-case basis. Based on the information available in the file, and the similarity to existing sources, Maine Ambient Air Quality Standards (MAAQS) will not be violated by this source.

### ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-1098-71-A-N (SM), subject to the following conditions:

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

**STANDARD CONDITIONS**

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned



changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
  - A. perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
    - 1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
    - 2. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.
  - B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and
  - C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.  
[06-096 CMR 115]
- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
  - A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and
  - B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated

under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

- C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

[06-096 CMR 115]

- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 115]

#### **SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

(16) **Asphalt Batch Plant**

A. Fuel Use

1. State Paving shall be limited to the use of a total of 500,000 gallons on a twelve-month rolling total of distillate fuel oil and/or specification waste oil (not to exceed 0.5% sulfur) in the asphalt batch plant. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

2. Prior to July 1, 2016 or by the date otherwise stated in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired in the asphalt plant shall be ASTM D396 compliant fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), beginning July 1, 2016 or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm), and beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 CMR 115, BACT and 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
  3. Fuel use records and receipts for the asphalt batch plant shall be maintained for at least six years and made available to the Department upon request. Fuel use records shall be kept on a monthly and calendar basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
  4. A log shall be maintained recording the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in the asphalt batch plant. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- B. Emissions from the asphalt batch plant shall vent to a baghouse, and all components of the asphalt plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. The performance of the baghouse shall be constantly monitored by either one of the following at all times the asphalt batch plant is operating [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:
1. PM detector – when the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, State Paving shall take corrective action within 24 hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
  2. Personnel with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification – when the opacity exceeds 20%, the asphalt plant is operating with insufficient control and corrective action shall be taken immediately.
- D. To document maintenance of the baghouse, State Paving shall keep a maintenance log recording the date and location of all bag house failures as well as all routine maintenance. The maintenance log shall be kept on-site at the asphalt batch plant location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- E. Emissions from the asphalt batch plant baghouse shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Pollutant	gr/dscf	lb/hr
PM	0.03	8.0
PM <sub>10</sub>	-	8.0
SO <sub>2</sub>	-	65.1
NO <sub>x</sub>	-	36.0
CO	-	120.0
VOC	-	2.5

- F. Opacity from the baghouse is limited to no greater than 20% on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a continuous three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- G. General process emissions from the asphalt batch plant shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for no more than one six-minute block average in a one-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- H. State Paving may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or distillate fuel oil without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department at least 24 hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel and the disposition of the contaminated soil. [38 MSRA §608-A, and 06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- I. State Paving shall not process soils which are classified as hazardous waste or which have unknown contaminants. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- J. When processing contaminated soils, State Paving shall maintain records which specify the quantity and type of contaminant in the soil as well as the origin and characterization of the contaminated soil. In addition, when processing contaminated soil, State Paving shall maintain records of processing temperature, asphalt feed rates and dryer throughput on an hourly basis. The material shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(17) **Generator #1**

A. Fuel Use

1. Generator #1 shall fire only distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur) by weight. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

2. Total fuel use for Generator #1 shall not exceed 40,000 gallons/year, on a calendar-year basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on both a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

- B. Emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
CAT Generator #1	0.2	0.2	0.1	5.5	1.2	0.4

- C. Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a continuous three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(17) **Stockpiles and Roadways**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five minutes in any one-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one hour. [06-096 CMR 101]

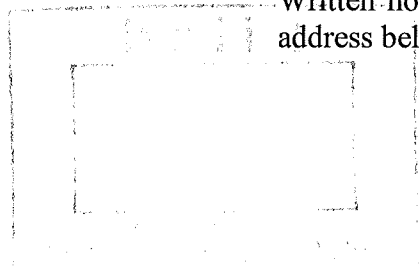
(18) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process (conveyor belts, bucket elevators, truck loading operations, etc.) shall not exceed an opacity of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for no more than one six-minute block average in a one-hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(19) **Equipment Relocation** [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

- A. State Paving shall notify the Bureau of Air Quality, by a written notification, prior to relocation of any equipment carried on this license. It is preferred for notice of relocation to be submitted through the Department's on-line e-notice at: [www.maine.gov/dep/air/compliance/forms/relocation](http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/compliance/forms/relocation)

Written notice may also be sent by fax to (207) 287-7641 or by mail to the address below:



Attn: Relocation Notice  
Maine DEP - Bureau of Air Quality  
17 State House Station, Tyson Building  
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

The notification shall include the address of the equipment's new location, an identification of the equipment and the license number pertaining to the relocated equipment.

- B. Written notification shall also be made to the municipality where the equipment will be relocated, except in the case of an unorganized territory where notification will be made to the respective county commissioners.
- (20) State Paving shall keep a copy of this Order on site, and have the operator(s) be familiar with the terms of this Order. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- (21) State Paving shall notify the Department within forty-eight hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard [38 M.R.S.A. §605].

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 4 DAY OF June, 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:

Maureen Robert Core for  
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

**The term of this license shall be ten (10) years from the signature date above.**

[Note: If a complete renewal application, as determined by the Department, is submitted prior to expiration of this license, then pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, all terms and conditions of the license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal of the license.]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: May 15, 2014

Date of application acceptance: May 15, 2014

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Kevin J Ostrowski, Bureau of Air Quality.

